

(b) Any permit suspended under § 904.310 will be reinstated by affirmative order of NOAA; or

(c) Any application by the permit holder may be granted if the permit holder is otherwise qualified to receive the permit.

#### SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS

##### § 904.320 Nature of sanctions.

Subject to the requirements of this subpart, NOAA may take any of the following actions or combination of actions if a permit holder or permitted vessel violates a statute administered by NOAA, or any regulation promulgated or permit condition prescribed thereunder:

(a) *Revocation.* A permit may be cancelled, with or without prejudice to issuance of the permit in the future. Additional requirements for issuance of any future permit may be imposed.

(b) *Suspension.* A permit may be suspended either for a specified period of time or until stated requirements are met, or both. If contingent on stated requirements being met, the suspension is with prejudice to issuance of any permit until the requirements are met.

(c) *Modification.* A permit may be modified, as by imposing additional conditions and restrictions. If the permit was issued for a foreign fishing vessel under section 204(b) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, additional conditions and restrictions may be imposed on the application of the foreign nation involved and on any permits issued under such application.

##### § 904.321 Reinstatement of permit.

(a) A permit suspended for a specified period of time will be reinstated automatically at the end of the period.

(b) A permit suspended until stated requirements are met will be reinstated only by affirmative order of NOAA.

##### § 904.322 Interim action.

(a) To protect marine resources during the pendency of an action under this subpart, in cases of willfulness, or as otherwise required in the interest of public health, welfare, or safety, an Ad-

ministrative Law Judge may order immediate suspension, modification, or withholding of a permit until a decision is made on the action proposed in a NOPS or NIDP.

(b) The Judge will order interim action under paragraph (a) of this section, only after finding that there exists probable cause to believe that the violation charged in the NOPS or NIDP was committed. The Judge's finding of probable cause, which will be summarized in the order, may be made:

(1) After review of the factual basis of the alleged violation, following an opportunity for the parties to submit their views (orally or in writing, in the Judge's discretion); or

(2) By adoption of an equivalent finding of probable cause or an admission in any administrative or judicial proceeding to which the recipient of the NOPS or NIDP was a party, including, but not limited to, a hearing to arrest or set bond for a vessel in a civil forfeiture action or an arraignment or other hearing in a criminal action. Adoption of a finding or admission under this paragraph may be made only after the Judge reviews pertinent portions of the transcript or other records, documents, or pleadings from the other proceeding.

(c) An order for interim action under paragraph (a) of this section is unappealable and will remain in effect until a decision is made on the NOPS or NIDP. Where such interim action has been taken, the Judge will expedite any hearing requested under § 904.304.

#### Subpart E—Written Warnings

##### § 904.400 Purpose and scope.

This subpart sets forth the policy and procedures governing the issuance and use of written warnings by persons authorized to enforce the statutes administered by NOAA, and the review of such warnings. A written warning may be issued in lieu of assessing a civil penalty or initiating criminal prosecution for violation of any of the laws cited in § 904.1(c).

##### § 904.401 Written warning as a prior offense.

A written warning may be used as a basis for dealing more severely with a

subsequent offense, including, but not limited to, a violation of the same statute or an offense involving an activity that is related to the prior offense.

**§ 904.402 Procedures.**

(a) Any person authorized to enforce the laws listed in § 904.1(c) who finds a violation of one of the laws may issue a written warning to a violator in lieu of other law enforcement action that could be taken under the applicable statute.

(b) The written warning will:

(1) State that it is a “written warning”;

(2) State the factual and statutory or regulatory basis for its issuance;

(3) Advise the violator of its effect in the event of a future violation; and

(4) Inform the violator of the right of review and appeal under § 904.403.

(c) NOAA will maintain a record of written warnings that are issued.

(d) If, within 120 days of the date of the written warning, further investigation indicates that the violation is more serious than realized at the time the written warning was issued, or that the violator previously committed a similar offense for which a written warning was issued or other enforcement action was taken, NOAA may withdraw the warning and commence other civil or criminal proceedings.

(e) For written warnings under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act or the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982, the enforcement officer will note the warning, its date, and reason for its issuance on the permit, if any, of the vessel used in the violation. If noting the warning on the permit of the vessel is impracticable, notice of the written warning will be served personally, or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, on the vessel’s owner, operator, or designated agent for service of process, and such service will be deemed notation on the permit.

**§ 904.403 Review and appeal of a written warning.**

(a) If a person receives a written warning from an enforcement agent, the person may, within 90 days of receipt of the written warning, seek review by the appropriate NOAA Re-

gional Attorney. The request must be in writing and must present the facts and circumstances that explain or deny the violation described in the warning. The Regional Attorney will review the information and notify the person of his or her decision.

(b) If a person receives a written warning from a Regional Attorney or staff attorney, or receives a decision from a Regional Attorney affirming a written warning, the person may appeal the warning or decision to the NOAA Assistant General Counsel for Enforcement and Litigation. The appeal must be brought within 30 days of receipt of the warning or decision from the Regional Attorney. The Assistant General Counsel for Enforcement and Litigation may, in his or her discretion, affirm, expunge, or modify the written warning and will notify the person of the decision. The decision constitutes the final agency action.

(c) The addresses of the NOAA Regional Attorneys are:

Regional Counsel, Office of General Counsel,  
NOAA, 14 Elm Street, Federal Building,  
Gloucester, MA 01930

Regional Counsel, Office of General Counsel,  
NOAA, 9450 Koger Blvd., Suite 102, St. Petersburg, FL 33702

Regional Counsel, Office of General Counsel,  
NOAA, Bin C15700, 7600 Sandpoint Way,  
NE., Seattle, WA 98115

Regional Counsel, Office of General Counsel,  
NOAA, 300 South Ferry Street, Room 2013,  
Terminal Island, CA 90731

Regional Counsel, Office of General Counsel,  
NOAA, P.O. Box 1668, Juneau, AK 99802

The address of the Assistant General Counsel for Enforcement and Litigation is 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 607, Washington, DC 20235.

**Subpart F—Seizure and Forfeiture Procedures**

**§ 904.500 Purpose and scope.**

(a) This subpart sets forth procedures governing the release or forfeiture of seized property (except property seized and held solely as evidence) that is subject to forfeiture under the various statutes administered by NOAA.

(b) Except as provided in this subpart, these regulations apply to all seized property subject to forfeiture under the statutes listed in Subpart A.